

TO BELIEVE THAT REAL ESTATE ADVERTISING IN THE BIG MISSTAKE. JOURNAL DON'T ADVERTISER SPEAKS ENTHUSIASTICALLY OF HIS RESULTS.

THE JOURNAL.

FOR THE ADVERTISER IS TO USE THE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING COLUMNS OF THE JOURNAL. A SMALL "AD." BRINGS BIG RESULTS.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

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WANT CLEVELAND TO SHOW HIS HAND.

Prominent Democrats Say He Should Announce His Candidacy or Deny It

Criticism of His Lack of Action at the Meeting of the State Committee.

CONVENTION, SARATOGA, JUNE 24.

Senator Hill's Programme Is Carried Out in Fifteen Minutes, and the Session Is Short and Harmonious.

President Cleveland came in for considerable abuse from many of the Democrats who were in town yesterday to attend the meeting of the State Committee at the Hoffman House. The criticism was that he had not made known his intentions regarding a third term. According to these critics there are many Democratic leaders who would like to enter the race if Mr. Cleveland is not a candidate. It is not fair to these men, they say, for him to remain silent any longer.

Outside of this there was little Presidential talk among the Democratic brethren.

Senator Hill was not present at yesterday's meeting, but his wishes were faithfully carried out. In spite of this there were indications that every one was not satisfied with the plan.

The hotel corridor was crowded early in the day with Democrats from all parts of the State. Every one seemed to be sure that the Democratic State ticket would be elected. They were not so confident in speaking of the national situation, some of them, in fact, being outspoken in their opinion that defeat is to be expected.

Chairman James W. Hinkley called the Committee to order at 12 o'clock, and in less than fifteen minutes an adjournment was taken. The call for a State Convention, to be held on June 24 at Saratoga Springs, to elect delegates and alternates to the National Convention, was issued. Two of the four vacancies in the Committee were also filled, Joseph P. Chatter and E. G. H. Miller being selected to represent the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth districts, respectively. Both men were recommended by the Erie County Democratic Committee. Thomas Coakley was named as the sergeant-at-arms of the Saratoga Convention.

Another little matter, which was not on the programme, also came up, but it was settled without any trouble. This was a resolution providing that ten days' notice must be given of primaries, and that every faction be entitled to keep a tally sheet. It was introduced by W. Carl Ely, of Niagara County, at the request of John Berry, of Oswego, one of the leaders of the Poncher faction in that city, which has been waging war on the faction headed by State Committeeman Charles N. Bulger. There was some discussion on the resolution, but it was withdrawn without any action having been taken.

There were no resolutions of any kind passed, although many of the Tammany leaders were of the opinion that the committee should have endorsed sound money. Tammany warriors thought the New York Democracy should have set an example to the country in this respect.

Three full-sized gubernatorial booms were in evidence during the day. Senator Jacob A. Cantor and Assemblyman John B. Stanchfield were on the scene in person, while Editor Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, sounded the praises of ex-Congressman Daniel Lockwood. A delegation of well-known Elmira Democrats was present in the interest of Mr. Stanchfield, and not a committee man was permitted to escape without having a talk with the Elmira candidate. He is making a hard fight for the nomination and has lieutenants at work for him in every part of the State.

Senator Cantor also did some hard work.

"I am a candidate for Governor in every sense of the word. I have looked the field over carefully and consider my chances to be as good as those of any of the gentlemen who are seeking the honor. I think my long years of service in the Legislature entitle me to this recognition from my party, and from now until the day of the convention I shall keep up my fight."

Congressman William Sulzer, who has been prominently mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial nomination, denied that he was a candidate.

FREE MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

Plan to Be Tried This Season on a More Extensive Scale.

Open-air concerts in the parks will begin June 1, and every day music will be heard in one or more of them. The Park Commissioners are encouraged in this by the attendance last year. It has been decided to give even more concerts this summer, probably in two or three of the new parks north of the Harlem.

Central Park is the only one that will, as usual, have two concerts a week, on Saturday and Sunday.

Difference in location will mean no difference in the quality of the selections. It will be excellent music of a popular variety, played by the crack regimental bands. The belle of Paradise Alley and her troupe, if they do not care to go else "ready," will have the added merit of being where, may stay at Paradise Park and hear just as good music as is played in Mount Morris Park, the neighborhood of which knows little or nothing of the "growler."

The theatrical season has been prolific of songs that have attained a whirling popularity. The band leaders can be depended upon to make the selections, and, of course, "The Bells," "Poverty Row" and other songs, issued with the Sunday Journal, will have the added merit of being well played. Folks out for a breathing spell on a warm evening want light-hearted, swinging music, and they will get it.

Last year a series of concerts were given in each of the following parks: Central, Tompkins, East River, Washington, Barge, Mount Morris, Corlear's Hook, Abingdon, St. Mary's, Van Cortlandt, Bronx, Claremont and Paradise. This season, in addition, there will be concerts probably in Coxsack Park and one or two more in the North Side. The concerts in this district will be given in the afternoon, the others in the evening.

The best regimental bands will furnish the music, probably the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first and the Old Guard.



MEMBERS OF THE STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE IN THE LOBBY AT THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.

"WHERE'S IT GOING?" ASKS THE OCTOPUS.

If Exporters Won't Tell, the Standard Trust Won't Sell Them Oil.

Exportation by Individuals Is Now Practically Confined to Portugal.

WHY THAT MARKET IS LEFT OPEN.

All the Important Ports of South America Have Been Gobbled Up by the Monopoly Within the Last Few Months.

The Standard Oil Company may now really be said to "own the earth." First, it was the local oil merchants, or refiners, who were made to realize that fact, but the stroke of instruction has been constantly increased, until now the oil exporters have been made fully to realize it.

Much indignation exists among the exporters of refined petroleum or burning oil over the refusal of the Standard Trust to fill their orders for export. The territory to which independent firms could ship oil has been constantly narrowed down since 1889, when the first special agency of the Trust was established abroad.

Now the Trust, which controls 95 per cent of the oil manufactured in the United States, absolutely refuses to fill any order from an exporter until he has filed a statement as to the port of destination. All of Europe has been taken from the local exporters' hands except Portugal. The result has been that the former exporters of petroleum products have been compelled to turn their attention to other lines of trade in order to make a living.

WHY PORTUGAL IS EXEMPTED.

The total annual exportation of oil to Portugal amounts to but about 50,000 barrels. The Trust allows independent exporters to send oil there because in such transactions they can establish quotations on oil for European export. That such quotations are valueless, although official, goes without saying.

In addition to the European ports, the Standard refuses all orders for the Far East, such as Japan, China, India and the East Indies. When an exporter has an order for 30,000 barrels for a foreign port and has the temerity to ask the Standard Oil Company to fill him the amount, he is promptly asked: "For what port is the shipment?"

If he states the destination to be any port in the countries over which their monopoly extends, he is politely informed: "We cannot fill your order."

The merchant may bid higher than the quotation maintained by the sales to Portugal, but no inducement of any sort would lead the Trust to sell to him. He simply cannot fill his orders, and after a few experiences of that sort quits the business. The outside shippers have thus been driven out. It has been a slow process, extending over some years, but now the Standard feels

that the middlemen are out of the way and the earth really belongs to them.

The only ports besides those of Portugal which have up to the present time been open to individual exporters have been in the West Indies and South America. The oil sent there has been in cases that have gone out in general cargoes with consignments made to merchants in those ports by exporters of general goods in New York. The middlemen, who made a specialty of oil exportation, have not been in the Southern trade, and the ability to fill orders there has been of no benefit to them.

SOUTH AMERICA GORBBLED UP.

All the ports of importance in South America have within the past few months been seized by the special agents of the Trust. Recently orders by exporters for Callao, Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres and Montevideo have been refused by the Standard company. They are now establishing agencies in all ports to which a consignment of 30,000 cases or more could be sent at one time. The places of smaller importance to which a shipment of 5,000 cases would be a large one the magnates "generously" leave to the exporter.

Refined petroleum for the South American trade is generally shipped in cases. The Standard Trust has heretofore controlled the only plants in the vicinity of New York able to supply crude oil, and in that way they could control the trade. During the past three months the Columbia Oil Company has been erecting works at its refinery in Bayonne to supply case oil. Before this company was fairly prepared to supply the demand of the exporters in competition with the Trust the Standard sent out agents to take possession of the territory from which the demand for case oil emanates.

The Columbia Oil Company, which is the terminal agent of the United States Pipe Line, operated independent of the Trust, has recently been able to fill a small amount of orders for the South American trade. Their plant is nearly completed, and they expect to compete actively with the Standard within a short time. When it is remembered, however, that 95 per cent of the production of crude petroleum is controlled by the Trust, the supply in competition cannot be great enough under the most favorable circumstances to make up for the orders for export which the Trust refuses to fill.

TAMSEN'S GUARDS ARE WARY.

Indignant Lawyers Searched at Ludlow Street Jail.

Visitors to the Ludlow Street Jail these days are submitted to a great deal of scrutiny. Attorney Benjamin Reuss, of No. 120 Broadway, and Attorney Elias Rosenthal, of No. 353 Grand street, are indignant as a consequence of this rule.

Attorney Reuss said yesterday: "I went to the jail to see a client of mine. I presented my card to Deputy Warden James Finn, but was compelled to submit to a search of my pockets. A keeper put his hands all over me to find, as he said, if I carried any jail-breaking tools, and then let me pass through. I never had to undergo such a humiliating ordeal as this. I think it is an outrage."

Attorney Rosenthal said that when he applied at the jail to see a client he was treated in the same manner.

Sheriff Tamsen was seen regarding the matter, and said he had made special rules to prevent any such incident as the escape of Russell and the other Federal prisoners who broke jail last year, and for which he was held responsible.

ONE POLICE CAPTAIN FOUND NOT GUILTY.

Killilea, Who Accepted \$100 from Football Managers, Acquitted.

Jury Decided in Ten Minutes That He Had Not Committed a Crime.

CONGRATULATED BY COL. FELLOWS.

Prosecutor Summed Up with Friendly References to the Defendant and Shook His Hand After the Jury's Verdict.

It took the jury in the case of Police Captain Thomas Killilea less than ten minutes yesterday to reach a verdict of not guilty. He was charged with accepting a gratuity of \$100 from the managers of the Yale-Princeton football game at Manhattan Field in 1892. The defence, which was managed by Lawyers Friend & House, set up that the \$100 had been the price of lunches served to policemen on the field, and was really a few dollars short of the actual expense.

Thomas J. Bull, superintendent of the game, was the most important witness for the prosecution. He testified that on the day of the game he had talked with Captain Killilea about the police arrangements on the field and had told him later that the committee had decided to give him \$100. His memory failed him as to other conversation had at the time, but he remembered having received a check from Henry S. Van Duser and giving it to Captain Killilea in the latter's private room at the station house.

"He asked me, when I entered the room," explained the witness, "if I had brought the check. I told him I had. He asked me if it was payable to his order. I said 'Yes,' and offered to get it cashed. He said I need not go to that trouble, and I indorsed the check 'Thompson & Bull.' The Captain received it and said he would get it cashed."

Henry S. Van Duser, treasurer of the University Athletic Club, identified the check as the one given on the order of the committee to Mr. Bull. Sigmund Bergman, president of the Electrical Equipment Company, testified that he had cashed the check on the request of a Mr. Stein. Paul M. Maury, treasurer of the same company, identified the check as one that had passed through his hands in the course of business. William Delamater, a clerk at Police Headquarters, furnished the evidence of Captain Killilea's assignment to duty at Manhattan Field.

Justice Keogh denied Lawyer House's motion for dismissal, and Lawyer Grant called Captain Killilea to the stand. He gave his age as fifty-two and his term of service on the police force as thirty-two years. He admitted having received the check, and explained that Mr. Bull had

given it to be expended for the policeman's expenses.

"I advanced the money for the men's lunches on this promise," said he. "I spent \$108 in all. I gave \$20 to each of the two sergeants and \$20 to each of the three roundsmen under me to distribute among the men to get lunches with. I did not receive the check for either doing or not doing my duty under the law."

Juror Reilly asked him if any other provision had been made for the lunches of the men on that day.

"No other provision was made," replied the Captain. "I provided all the lunches the men got."

Roundsmen Herman Lafr, Detective Sergeant Mangin, Patrolman Samuel Doherty and Captain William Kirschner corroborated Killilea.

Colonel Fellows, in summing up for the prosecution, made several friendly references to the defendant and was one of the first to shake hands with him after the verdict was announced. Captain Killilea shook hands with each of the jurymen and thanked Justice Keogh from the rail for his "impartial conduct of the case."

Bicyclers Have Some Rights.

Louis A. Servatius, of No. 841 Western Boulevard, not a judgment amounting to \$48.10 in the Eleventh District Civil Court Thursday, against Frederick Schmidt, a butcher, of No. 473 Amsterdam avenue, for damages to his bicycle, which was almost destroyed through the reckless driving of John Lorge, an employee of Schmidt. The accident occurred on the Boulevard, a month ago.



Chauncey Marshall in Characteristic Pose.

His transactions in Cordage were disastrous, and, with James M. Waterbury, his former partner, he is being subjected to the X rays of supplementary proceedings.

HAS FINE JEWELRY, BUT CAN'T PAY DEBTS.

Chauncey Marshall, Clubman and Ex-Cordage King, on the Rack Again.

In Supplementary Proceedings He Gives a List of His Jewels, Watches and Knives.

HIS SISTER GIVES HIM MONEY.

Judge Trux Refuses to Extend the Receivership and James M. Waterbury Must Testify To-Day.

Chauncey Marshall, of the defunct cordage firm of Waterbury & Marshall, against whom Baring, Magoun & Co. hold a judgment for over \$130,000, was examined again in supplementary proceedings yesterday in Part II. of the Supreme Court. The examination was conducted by Lawyer Jacob Marks, representing the judgment creditors.

S. K. Probasco, Mr. Marshall's attorney, sat close to his client's elbow and made numerous objections to the questions asked, but in the majority of instances Mr. Marshall was compelled to answer. Both Mr. Waterbury and Mr. Marshall belong to wealthy families, are members of prominent clubs, and have testified that they cannot live on incomes of less than from \$5,000 to \$12,000 a year, with \$20 dinners incidentally thrown in.

When Mr. Marshall's examination was adjourned on Wednesday he promised to bring to court a list of his jewelry. He read the list yesterday, as follows:

One gold watch.
One silver watch.
One gold watch chain.
Three white enameled shirt studs.
Three white enameled shirt studs.
Two plain gold shirt studs.
Two gold scarf pins.
Two pearl-earring pins.
Two diamond scarf pins.
Four silver match boxes.
One silver cigarette case.
One gold cigarette case.
Two small pocket knives.
One solitaire diamond ring.

Mr. Marshall had the ring on his finger and it glistened like a gem of the first water. It is, no doubt, a valuable stone, but would hardly be regarded as an equivalent for the claim of \$130,000.

HIS SISTER GIVES HIM MONEY.

On March 1, Mr. Marshall had to his credit in the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn \$20. The next day he deposited \$1,000, given to him by his sister, Mrs. Place. He had received altogether since January 1 \$4,720.49, part of which had been given to him as a present by his sister, the rest being his salary as president of the William Marshall Paper Company.

Mr. Marshall said that he had formerly owned 1,000 lots of unimproved property in Washington, D. C., for which he had paid \$68,000, and which he had mortgaged for \$40,000. He had decided this property to his father three years ago in part payment of a debt of \$225,000. He had also owned a number of lots in Brooklyn, which he had decided to his father's estate, on the same account. He was executor of the estate, but on the advice of his counsel declined to say whether his father's books were in his possession.

His debt to his father, he said, was for a one-third interest in the cordage firm of L. Waterbury & Co., consisting of cash, good will, machinery and buildings. All this property was deeded to the National Cordage Company, otherwise known as the Cordage Trust. He thought at the time that the property was worth about \$1,000,000.

The firm of Waterbury & Marshall was organized on the retirement of the elder Marshall in 1887, and went down, the witness said, with the National Cordage Company in 1893. The firm continued to do business, however, until May 1 this year, when it ceased operations entirely, because no money was to be made.

CARRIES STOCKS ON MARGIN.

At the time of the failure, Mr. Marshall said, he had owned some railway stocks which were now being carried on margins by various brokers. He could not remember what the stocks were. Something like \$30,000 worth of gilt-edged stocks, owned by the firm, were given to the preferred creditors.

Mr. Marshall denied that he had mortgaged any property in Brooklyn since 1893, and declared that he had not found in his father's papers a mortgage of \$50,000 from Chauncey Marshall or J. M. Waterbury to William Marshall.

The witness denied that he had transferred any property to his sister, or that he was receiving an income from any property held by her for him. He did not think that on his previous examination he had testified to transferring stocks to his sister. If he had done so it was a mistake. He was merely the nominal owner of stock in the William Marshall Paper Company and held only enough to qualify him to serve as a director. Mr. Marshall denied, with some warmth that he had engaged an attorney to bring the action on which judgments were obtained against the firm.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Probasco before Judge Trux and asked to have receivership extended, which, if granted, would have ended the supplementary proceedings. Mr. Marks opposed the motion and was sustained in his contention that examination should intercept the riders.

Mr. Waterbury will be on the rack again at 10:30 this morning, and Mr. Marshall's examination will proceed at the same hour next Wednesday.

TRIED TO ANNOY BICYCLISTS.

Truckman Michael Williams Fined for Purposely Getting in Their Way.

Despite his prejudice against bicyclists, Magistrate Mott yesterday fined a truckman, Michael Williams, \$30 for attempting to run down a bicycle rider.

Williams drove a loaded truck south on the east side of Eighth avenue from Fortieth street to Tenth street, impeding the lives of many bicyclists who were riding on the proper side of the street. When bicyclists approached the truckman deliberately turned his horse towards the wheelmen, forcing them to dismount. At other times he would drive across the street and intentionally intercept the riders.

Bicycle Policeman Smith, who witnessed Williams's conduct, arrested Williams.